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No advertisement inserted until it has been paid for, or its payment assumed by some person in this town, or its vicinity.

All letters to the editors must be post-paid, or they will not be attended to.

Agricultural.



Hail! first of Arts, source of domestic ease ;
Pride of the land, and patron of the seas.

FROM THE INDEPENDENT OBSERVER.

The cold winter is fast approaching, and in order to have the spring return upon us with prosperity, much is to be done by every good farmer. By this time crops should be well secured in their proper places, so that they should not be injured by the frost and devoured by the insects: cows, oxen, horses, and especially young cattle, should be well fed in the fore part of the season, so as to acquire a firmness of constitution able to resist the pinching winter. The storms that come upon us in the fall of the year, are peculiarly injurious to stock; consequently we should lose no time in providing good stables and sheds in abundance, to secure all our flocks of every description. To permit a flock of sheep or cows to remain in the open field through a long north-east storm of rain or hail, will necessarily require some two or three weeks nursing and care to restore them again to life and activity. One other important caution seems to have been necessary: Most people in the fall of the year suffer their fences to fall down, and, by leaving the bars out of place, the whole farm is one common highway. The swine are suffered to root up the best mowing fields; and in moist and wet weather, the cows and oxen, by being permitted the same latitude, will do no small injury to the surface of the lots used for mowing: the whole will be made uneven, and the roots of the grass broken up. One moment's reflection will show the impropriety of this. That man who farms it well will never do business in this loose way.—The lots will be as well secured in winter as in summer.

Desultory.

FOR THE WESTERN CAROLINIAN.

The Diamond.

Messrs. Editors: If you should deem the following account of the Diamond worthy of a place in your valuable paper, you will give it an insertion. This account is extracted from a useful book, which a great number of your readers may not have an opportunity of reading: and as this has been always esteemed as one of the most valuable gems, some account of it may prove interesting to such of your readers as have not had an opportunity of examining its history.

Cabarrus. Yours, &c. NLMRDN.

"The Diamond has always been regarded as the most valuable of the gems, and, consequently, as the most valuable production of the mineral world....a superiority which it derives from its very high lustre, its transparency and hardness. The first quality arises from its greater refractive power, which is such as to cause all the light to be reflected which falls on it at an angle of incidence greater than 24 degrees; and it is capable of being rendered more brilliant, by its surface being cut into facets, which multiply the reflections of light. From its hardness, too, its lustre remains uninjured: This hardness is such, that it can be cut, or rather worn down, only by rubbing one diamond against another, and is polished only by the finer diamond powder.

"This substance is found in India, in the districts of Visapore and Golconda, and likewise in Bengal, and in Brazil in South-America. It is not found in its original situation, but in the beds of streams, or in a loose ferruginous sand, beneath the soil. The Bra-

zilian diamonds are inferior in transparency and purity to the oriental. The diamond is found crystallized, being either in perfect crystals, or in fragments, often encrusted with a hard coating. The usual form is an octahedron, composed of two four-sided pyramids joined by the base, the faces being somewhat convex. Of this form there are some modifications; the angles being replaced by triangular faces, so as to give rise to a dodecahedron of 24 faces, likewise a little convex. These are the crystalizations of the oriental diamond. The Brazilian is generally a dodecahedron, with rhomboidal faces. These crystalline forms are often imperfect, probably from the attrition which they have suffered; and frequently the fragments are altogether indistinct. The diamond is colorless, or tinged of various shades of white or grey; and sometimes, also, though more rarely, of brown, green, yellow, blue, and red, frequently with dark colored spots. It is generally transparent, though not perfectly so, and has the property of single refraction. Its fracture is lamellated, and it can be split by striking it in the direction of the plates. Its specific gravity is from 3500 to 3600.—The diamond is phosphorescent—or, when it has been exposed to the light, is luminous in the dark. It is rendered electrical by rubbing, the electricity being positive. The diamond is consumed when heated with the nitrate of potassa, and affords carbonic acid.

"The diamond, in the glass trade, is an instrument used for squaring the large plates or pieces; and among glaziers for cutting their glass.

"The diamond is said to be an emblem of fortitude.

"A diamond as large as a hen's egg, is estimated at the enormous price of £3,500 sterling!"

VAMPYRISM.

FROM A LATE FRENCH JOURNAL.

Vampyres have been, of late, brought into fashion, by romances and plays. Vampyrism is worth attention, as one of the wildest superstitions of the human mind. No great time has elapsed since it prevailed in a deplorable manner among some European nations.

The idea is common among the Hungarians and the Moravians, that of the dead some return at night to torment the living, particularly their near relatives, to suck their blood and continue thus a sort of terrestrial existence at the expense of their victims. This absurd belief is found, more or less generally, among the Poles, the Silesians, the Servians, the modern Greeks, &c. It is reduced almost to a system among the Hungarians. They pretend to recognise, by infallible symptoms, in particular dead bodies, the property of returning to suck the blood of those who survive; they think they have a method for destroying this property and rendering themselves inaccessible, and it is they who have given the denomination of Vampyres, which means Blood Suckers, to the dead bodies which they endow with the property in question.

Tournefort, in his account of his travels in Greece, gives a long and lively history of a Vampyre that infested, in 1701, the inhabitants of the Island of Mico. A poor peasant, killed in a quarrel, was accused of returning to the earth every night, beating people, breaking open doors, &c. "I had never," says Tournefort, "seen any wretchedness and alarm greater than those of the island on this account; the imagination of every body was completely disordered. Whole families, among the most sensible, abandoned their houses at night, and slept in the open square of the city. Many fled into the country." Tournefort passed for an idiot or an infidel when he appeared incredulous. The body of the peasant was exhumed two or three times each day; religious processions and fasts took place. At length, in a fit of despair, the inhabitants determined to burn the body; which being done, the panic soon disappeared, from the supposition that the Devil was thus deprived of his nest.

It is not a century since this superstition of Vampyrism wore, in Hungary and Moravia, a much more appalling and serious character. It was believed that dead bodies in which the blood remained at all fluid, were subject to Vampyrism; the point was determined by judicial inquest; the bodies suspected of the evil were disinterred, the heads of them cut off, and their hearts pierced with a lance, to destroy the dreaded attribute. Those who

believed that they had been sucked by a vampyre rubbed their persons over with earth taken from the grave of the deceased enemy; they drank his blood, not to become vampyres themselves: for vampyrism was thought to be communicable like a disease, and whoever is sucked was held to be condemned to suck others, after his death. The year 1732 was the one in which vampyrism made most noise in the Austrian dominions. Many bodies were dug up; magistrates and military commissioners were employed to superintend the process mentioned above, which usually extended to burning and throwing the ashes in the rivers. Regular records, or *Procès Verbaux*, of these proceedings were transmitted in all the forms to Vienna. The German scholars published dissertations upon vampyres, and, after their example, the celebrated Dom Calmet compiled his "Treatise upon the Apparition of Spirits, and upon the Vampyres of Hungaria, Moravia, &c."

From the "Western Review, and Miscellaneous Magazine."

Female Heroism.—In the year 1792, a party of Indians committed extensive depredations upon the banks of the Elkhorn, and, among other outrages, a small detachment of them attacked the families of two brothers named Cook, who occupied two small cabins situated about fifteen feet apart. The brothers with Mr. M'Andrew, a friend, were shearing sheep in the space between their two cabins, when the Indians from the neighboring wood fired upon them, killed one of them on the spot, and shot the other through the body. Mr. M'Andrew ran to the neighboring settlement to give the alarm, and the wounded Mr. Cook succeeded in gaining the nearest cabin, in which were the wives of the two brothers; closed the door, and secured it with a strong bar and then sunk exhausted on the floor, and instantly expired. His wife seized the rifle, and finding but one bullet, and thinking she should have occasion for several, she placed it between her teeth, and actually bit it in two parts, with one of which she loaded the rifle, and determined to shoot the first Indian at whom she could aim through a crack in the floor.

In the mean time the savages set fire to the cabin by the side of the chimney, and she succeeded in extinguishing it. They repeated their efforts to burn the building, until the water within was exhausted. Mrs. Cook then had recourse to the eggs on which a hen was setting under the floor, and when they were gone, killed the fowl, cut it open with an axe, and applied the moist entrails to the fire. At length the Indians were discouraged, and ceased their efforts to burn the cabin. Mrs. Cook again seized the rifle, and watching a favorable opportunity, discharged it at an Indian, whose body was afterwards found in the Elkhorn. This destructive fire, and the fear probably of the approach of a body of whites, induced the savages to retire without effecting any further mischief.

Productions of the Regions situated on the High Mississippi.

[Collected by Capt. Douglass, professor at West-Point, and exhibited in the city of New-York a few evenings since, at one of Dr. Mitchell's Conversations.]

A specimen, in good preservation, of perhaps the most beautiful little land animal in the world—It is a squirrel of a chesnut color, having a white dotted line along the back, from head to tail; and on each side of which there are three white stripes and three dotted lines from shoulder to buttock, making it one of the most elegant of all four footed creatures.

The PADDLE FISH, or SPATULARIA, an inhabitant of the Mississippi and its waters, was shown. It is remarkable for the enormous prolongation of the snout for a foot or more, with a breadth of about three inches. It bears considerable resemblance to the blade of a paddle, whence its name. This extraordinary fish is peculiar to North America, and occupies such a position between the Sturgeon and the Shark, that some Naturalists have classed it with the former, and others with the latter.

The WHITE SERPENT, whose body is white from end to end; but neatly marked along the back and sides with black, giving it the appearance of a riband with black stripes running through a white ground.—It is probably an undescribed species of Anguis or Blind-worm.

But one other thing we cannot avoid notice,

ing. It is a new article of food, in use among the Indians, of a vegetable kind; it is a tuberous root of some plant, sliced and dried; it looks white and nice, and tastes as if it might be a good substitute for bread; it has very much the appearance of Florentine Iris, and we hope its botanical name and character will soon be ascertained.—*N. York Merc. Adv.*

MISSOURI EXPEDITION.

Extract of a letter from Brigadier General Atkinson, to the Secretary of War.

FRANKLIN, OCT. 18, 1820.

SIR: I have the honor to acknowledge the receipt of your communications of the 17th and 21st of June. Your instructions respecting the occupancy of Fort Osage, and in relation to the complaints made by the Osage deputation, at Washington, shall be particularly attended to.

I left Council Bluffs on the 1st inst. and came down the wagon road that lieutenant Fields has opened, with his command. We overtook him on Grand River, about forty miles above its mouth, on the 10th instant, with his wagon, team, and party, in good condition. As soon as I get his report on opening the road, it shall be forwarded to you, as shall the report and topographical sketch of lieutenant Talcott, of the route across to St. Peter's. The road is measured from the Bluffs, to Chariton; the distance is about two hundred and fifty miles; the distance across, to St. Peters, is estimated at three hundred miles. From a belief that the Sac Indians are secretly hostile to the whites, I have deferred having the country across to Rock Island, and Prairie du Chien, explored, for the present.

The ague and fever has been prevalent at the post above, for the last two months, but there is every reason to believe that it will soon disappear. Only one death has occurred among the troops, from the 15th April, to the 1st instant, and that from a case of the typhus.

The new barracks were in a state of forwardness on the 1st instant; indeed, most of the troops were quartered. The rooms were put up with round logs, and hewn down without and within; the whole of the infantry, and one block of the rifle barracks, are covered with shingles. Good brick chimneys were made to most of the rooms, and the residue, no doubt, completed by this time. The barracks are dry and comfortable, and will probably last some fifteen years; plan of their construction, and of their defences, shall be forwarded to you on my arrival at St. Louis.

Our crop surpasses my expectation; of corn we shall no doubt gather more than 10,000 bushels. From the quantity gathered and measured, from an acre, which, I believe, yielded not more than an average, we should count on more than 13,000 bushels. The acre alluded to produced 102 1-2 bushels of shelled corn, but, as it was not yet quite dry, an allowance for shrinking of 22 1-2 per cent, would still give us more than the latter quantity.

Our potatoe crop will not be as abundant as anticipated, nor will the product of turnips; of the former we shall probably gather four thousand bushels, and four or five thousand of the latter. Grasshoppers appeared in myriads the last week in August, and stripped the turnips of their leaves; they were so well grown, however, as to resuscitate measurably, and will give half a crop.

If these destructive visitants had made their appearance six weeks sooner, we should not have made one bushel of corn. They stripped it, even at that late period, of half its leaves. The Pawnee Indians lost their whole crop by their ravages, and I understand that at the Earl of Selkirk's establishment, on Red River, the two last crops have been entirely destroyed by them.

If we are not again visited by these insects, there is no doubt but we shall be able, after gathering the next crop, to subsist ourselves in plentiful abundance by our own labors. We have cut and preserved two hundred and fifty tons of hay, which will be sufficient for our horses and cattle.

The Indian tribes on the Missouri continue friendly towards us. Our opportunity of judging of their dispositions has been greater the present season than at any former period. In September there were assembled, at one time, at the Bluffs, the chiefs and head men of the three bands of Pawnees, of the Kansas, of the Mahas, of the Puncas; of the three bands of Yankton Sioux, of the Teton

Sioux, and of the Stone Sioux, residing above the Great Bend; all of whom professed to be, and are, no doubt, as friendly as could be wished. It is said that the Aracaras, who inhabit the country 150 miles below the Mandans, speak lightly of the coming of the troops; and the friendly disposition of the Mandans is also questioned. In these reports but little confidence should be placed. For my own part, I have not the least doubt but the presence of 400 troops would be quite sufficient to awe them, and make as favorable an impression as could be desired; and which I must hope will be authorized early in the spring. There certainly is not the least difficulty, with proper management, of carrying the views of government into full effect, in regard to opening a friendly intercourse with the upper tribes.

Whilst the representatives of the above mentioned tribes were at the Bluffs, the brigade was paraded for review, with two pieces of cannon on the right, supplied with horses and mounted artillerists. After the troops were reviewed in line, and in passing in common and quick time, they were carried through various evolutions, and the artillery made to pass over the plain at the full speed of the horses. The display had the effect on the minds of the Indians, that it was intended to inspire, which was most favorable, as to the appearance and efficiency of the troops, and of the practicability of using cannon with ease and effect. The steam boat "Expedition" was also put in motion, to their great astonishment and admiration.

Major O'Fallon has been zealous and indefatigable in the discharge of his duties as Indian agent. His impartial and dignified conduct towards the Indians, has made a very favorable impression on them; and it requires nothing but a similar course of conduct, on the part of the agent of government, to perpetuate their friendship.

With the highest respect, Sir,
I have the honor to be,
Your most obedient servant,
H. ATKINSON,
Brigadier General,
Commanding 9th Military Dept.

The hon. J. C. CALHOUN,
Secretary of War.

From an English Paper.
THE DISCOVERY SHIPS.

Extract of a Letter, dated "North-Shields, Oct. 2, 1820.

"Having had an interview with Captain Warham, of the British Queen, whaler, of this port, I am enabled to add his testimony to that of Mr. Flemming, in believing, that if the discovery ships under captain Parry are well, they must have effected a passage through what is termed the Hyperborean Ocean into the Pacific, and through Sir James Lancaster's Sound, Baffin's Bay, lat. 74° N. long. 81° W. or thereabouts.—Mr. Warham has reason to believe Baffin's Bay is imperfectly known, and that Capt. Ross's account is much too brief, he not having time to explore it. After the British Queen had found her way through the ice in Davis' Straits, and found Disco Island, lat. 70° N. long. 49° W. she went on to Woman's Isles, 73° N. and nearly the same longitude, found a clear sea; sailed across Baffin's Bay for Lancaster Sound, and doubts the existence of James Island....at least it must be of inconsiderable size to that laid down on maps. He found Lancaster Sound, and sailed up it 20 miles, meeting a strong swell and wind from the N. W. The sound is about 20 miles broad, widening to the W. bold high land. Not meeting with whales, and his voyage being to catch fish, he returned and went to the southward, where he was more successful. On Sunday morning, the 6th of August, going under easy sail, about 60 miles to the south of Lancaster Sound, he saw a considerable inlet, and a ship higher up in it. Turning up the inlet, he was struck with sounds from the shore, which proved to be inhabitants making strange gestures and screams. He and part of the crew landed; and, by courteous signs, overcame their timidity, and was conducted by a male, who had lost both feet, (probably by the frost,) and a female about 18 years of age, to their huts, made of the skins of seal and deer. It was found that most of the population were absent on the hills hunting; only a few males, and some women, but a great many children, being left. They seemed docile and hospitable, exchanging their skin jackets for those of the sailors, and stripping naked, without the least hesitation, to put on the new dress. They seemed to pay some adoration to the Sun.

"The ship's company here caught some fish, and found reason to believe that the inlet communicated with Lancaster Sound. Capt. Warham found the variation of the compass to be W. of the true N. about 100 degrees, and thinks the magnetic pole is somewhere there, as the dip is prodigious. The ships then stretched N. E. for Sir Thomas Smith's Sound, in lat. 78°, long. 64°, leaving Alderman Jones' Sound on the larboard side. He made Hocklin's Island 77°, long. 60°, and completed his fishing near Cape Dudley Digges. Coming down Davis' Straits, and even to Cape Farewell, he fell in with ice, and many icebergs...having, in snow showers, to thread his way through them; and finally passed the latter Cape on the 3d of September.

Capt. Warham is cautious of speaking of any thing but what he saw; is a good mathematician

and astronomer, and quite fitted for active and intelligent observation.

"I wish I could give more succinct information on the subject of the expedition, but it is dangerous raising hopes that may not be verified."

SOUTH-AMERICA & SPAIN.

The royal Spanish commissioners appointed to treat with Bolivar, for the pacification of Venezuela and New-Grenada, in August last, required the new constitution to be adopted by the Patriots, and deputies to be sent by them to the Cortes in Spain; and offered, on the part of the king, to confirm the present South-American chiefs, on the provinces taking the oath to support the constitution, in their respective commands.

The republican commissioners of Bolivar at once rejected the proposition, declaring that no Colombian could perceive any advantage from the servitude of his country; that she had felt her own power, and would never owe to another the blessings she had procured for herself; that they were not authorized to consummate the miseries of Colombia by subjecting her to Spain; and that they would answer no proposition which might tend to dishonor and degrade the republic from the rank of a free, sovereign and independent nation, to which her glorious efforts have raised her.

The royal commissioners then offered a safe conduct to any commissioners whom the republican government should think proper to send to Spain, for the purpose of explaining their views and wishes to the king; observing, at the same time, that they had no power to treat on the terms suggested by the other party.

The republican commissioners replied, that they could not reconcile the sincerity of the king's professed wishes for a pacification, with the want of suitable powers in his commissioners to effect the object on the only admissible terms; and that as ignominy, in place of peace, had been offered, it was not strange that Colombia refused to hear the royal commissioners.

Here the negotiation terminated, on the 20th of August, having lasted only one day. It is said, from a suspicious source, that it was to be renewed; and that the royal commissioners left Caracas, with that view, for the head-quarters of Bolivar, on the 24th of October.

[Franklin Gazette.]

COLOMBIAN REPUBLIC.

By the Meta, from Angostura, we have letters of date 23d Oct. from which we make the following short but pithy extract:

"The affairs of the patriots improve every day. Since the Spanish constitution has been published, great desertions from the enemy have taken place; in some instances, colonels with whole battalions have come over. These are triumphs of opinion, infinitely superior to triumphs gained in the field. The army of New-Grenada began to move on the 20th ult. from Cucuta towards Venezuela. The advanced guard consists of upwards of 4000 men, under the command of Gen. Urdaneta. Gen. Paez will form a junction with it about Guanari, it is supposed, in all December. Morillo is in the neighborhood of Valencia and San Carlos, where he appears determined the grand struggle shall take place. We have good reason for anticipating a favorable issue. Bolivar in person has been moving through the departments, and inspecting corps, and promoting uniformity of organization. He will lead, at least, 2,000 men well armed." [Aurora.]

PRESIDENT BOYER.

A Hartford paper remarks, that President Boyer, who is now acting so conspicuous a part in the revolution of Hayti, was in the summer of 1800, a prisoner in that city, and is well known to many of its inhabitants. He was one of a large number of Mulattoes captured by the U. States' ship Trumbull, capt. Jarett, and sent into that state, where they remained prisoners of war for several months.

CHARLESTON, NOV. 28.

The Spanish frigate La Constitucion, with upwards of \$3,600,000 in specie, and the Deputies to the general Cortez in Spain, from the Island of Cuba and the Province of Campeachy, sailed on the 10th inst. from Havana, for Cadiz.

PUBLIC INFORMATION.

MAYOR'S OFFICE,
Philadelphia, Nov. 23, 1820.

From recent discoveries and frequent information received within the last twelve or fifteen years, the mayor of Philadelphia thinks it his duty to apprise his fellow citizens within the United States, that there has been, for at least that period, a number of foreigners, of good address but of base and depraved principles, who have visited our country with forged credentials, counterfeit recommendations, and purious statements of alledged losses. These sons of deception have traversed the country in almost every direction, exhibiting their false documents for the purpose of obtaining money for the ostensible object of redeeming some of their near relatives from Algerine slavery, others to rebuild churches destroyed by fire or earthquakes, to assist distressed villages whose all had been swept away by some sad catastrophe, or to remunerate for losses lately sustained by pirates on the ocean. Thousands of dollars have been collected in this way from the charitable and humane, who little suspected that the whole was a base fabrication, got up, & supported by forgery and fraud, and the proceeds solely applied to and divided amongst a large gang of these confederated villains. From

a source that can be relied on, they have a ren-

tevous in this city, from which they issue in their predatory excursions, and after being absent from three to twelve months, and sometimes longer, they return with their spoil.

It is believed, by some persons who are acquainted with the system, that from six to eighteen thousand dollars have been carried to Europe by several of the different individuals who have been engaged in these dishonest schemes.

This exhibit is published in order to put the unwary on their guard, and to caution them against placing any confidence in documents that may be handed to them clothed with all the apparent formality of consular certificates, seals and signatures, as well as the names of other highly respectable characters, as it is fully believed, that scarcely in a single instance are they genuine or honestly obtained.

The undersigned has just been creditably informed, that, within a short time past, ten additional recruits to the corps have arrived at this port from Europe, and after being furnished in this city with forged documents (for by the bye, they are all, it is believed, manufactured here), they started to the westward in company with twelve or fourteen other men who have been engaged in the above practice for some time past. It is to be hoped that the magistrates and other civil officers, where they make their appearance, will apprehend them, and if judicious measures are adopted there is little doubt but that they soon will disclose the whole plan.

ROBERT WHARTON, Mayor.

The printers in the United States would render an essential benefit to the community by giving the above one or more insertions in their respective papers, and by repeating the same for a few times for twelve months, when there is a dearth of news.

A Discovery.—Our readers will no doubt recollect, that the Savannah Mail of the 20th of last February, on its way from that place to Charleston, was robbed from the sulky of the mail driver, on the night of the 21st, about fifteen miles from Coosawatchie, containing a large amount of post and bank notes, &c. No traces of the contents of that mail have been discovered till yesterday, when a well dressed man, calling himself Patrick Smith, presented for payment at the Phoenix Bank, two post notes, of 100 dollars each, remitted in that mail to a merchant of this city, the pay of which, together with six others of the same denomination, remitted at that time, had been stopped, and the amount paid to the real owner of the notes, on a bond of indemnity. The man, on being questioned, gave contradictory statements, and showed evidence of guilt. While he was thus diverted by various questions at the bank, a clerk went to the Police Office, and returned with Messrs. Hays and Curtis, who apprehended the man, and found in his possession two other notes of the same description, and a considerable sum in gold. He underwent an examination at the Police Office, and was then taken before Judge Livingston, by whom he was further examined and committed to prison. From his examination, it appeared that he had been employed as a paver at Savannah, and arrived in this city last Sunday, in the brig Telegraph, since which he has provided himself with a new suit of clothes. It has been ascertained that he brought a considerable quantity of baggage, although he denies the fact; and hopes are entertained that his apprehension may lead to a discovery of the remainder of the money.—*N. York Gazette.*

A CANDIDATE FOR BEDFORD.

SAVANNAH, NOV. 27.

An article dated New-Orleans, Oct. 2, says, "A man of uncouth aspect, with a long bushy red beard, dressed in coarse apparel, and with a leather belt girded round his loins, has for some days past been preaching in the streets of our city, announcing himself to be the Prophet Elijah, calling upon his hearers to repent, and predicting the day of judgment to be close at hand. This, probably, is the same man who was parading the streets of Savannah for some time previous to the late fire in January last, and who foretold that great calamity, and which raised a suspicion in the minds of some, that he might have had a hand in it. Impostors of this description, should be disconcerted, and looked upon with a jealous eye wherever they appear."—*Georgian.*

NEW-YORK, NOV. 30.

The cabin of the ship America, laying between Coffee-House and Old-Slips, was on Tuesday night entered by a large Negro, for the purpose of plunder. On being discovered by an Indian boy who slept on board, the negro threatened to kill the boy if he made any resistance, for which purpose he was armed with a large knife.—The boy courageously and peremptorily ordered him off, and not being obeyed, fired at him with a pistol—but missing his aim, the negro then made a pass at the boy with the knife, which fortunately being a glancing stroke, only perforated his waistcoat near the left breast and his shirt on the left arm. The boy then seized a cutlass with which he wounded the negro, who by this time deemed a retreat necessary, and was followed so closely by the boy, sword in hand, that he jumped over the stern of the ship into the water, when the boy left him.—He was undoubtedly wounded, as the boy's cutlass was marked with blood, and his wounds may lead to his detection; the wounds are probably on or about his arms or body.

Savage outrage.—On Tuesday afternoon, a constable attempted to arrest a man by the name of Randell, (commonly called Dr. Randell,) living at Corlear's Hook, for debt. Randell order-

ed the constable to leave his house, and, when he was in the act of going out of the door, struck him with an axe on the arm, which nearly severed it from his body. Application was then made to the Police Office, and two other constables were sent to the house. Having gained an entrance, they proceeded, in company with a third person, to the room where Randell was. As soon as they entered it, he attacked them with the axe, and one of the constables was wounded severely in the head—the person who accompanied them also received two wounds, one on the head and the other on the shoulder. A file of men with muskets and fixed bayonets afterwards entered the house, who secured and took him to the Police Office. The lives of two of the wounded men are despaired of.—*E. Post.*

DETROIT, NOV. 10.

A CURIOSITY.

A person by the name of Robinson, has obtained and brought from the Indian country, near Mackinaw, an Indian, having in each arm and each leg more than double the number of joints ordinarily allowed to man by nature. This extraordinary being is, in a measure, helpless, and unable to stand; yet he has discovered a contrivance by which he obtains locomotion: this is a large wooden bowl, in which he rolls himself along with considerable facility, when on a smooth and level surface. This Indian, we are informed, is quite intelligent, speaking the tongues of three or four tribes, and conversing fluently in the common French of the country.

Mr. Robinson mentions that he saw, while in the Indian country, what he deems a far greater curiosity: This is an Indian, whose body is thickly covered with long hair. The hair on the outside of his hands and fingers, which is permitted to grow, is stated to be so long that he is enabled to tie it round his wrists. His forehead, nose, and every part of his face, is said to be covered with hair. The Indians of his tribe are stated to pay him much respect, in consequence of his superior sagacity and hardiness.

OWLS.

Several of the birds of Minerva, in plainer phraseology, owls, have deserted their ancient habitations in the woods, and have appeared in the streets of Baltimore. Our weather-wise gentry have denominated the visit of these strangers an infallible omen of a hard winter. In Rome, when a phenomenon of this kind happened, this sagacious bird was honored with a triumph, and conducted in great state, accompanied by the principal officer of the republic, to his country residence.—*Chronicle.*

AN EXTRACT.

What are the "conflicting interests of this vast confederation?" Is the interest of the North distinct from that of the South? There is not a spear of rice, or wheat, or tobacco, or a plant of cotton that springs on the remotest part of our Southern territory, that does not contribute to the support of the Northern merchant, mechanic, manufacturer, and farmer. There is not a ship that sails from a Northern port, which does not, directly or indirectly, carry wealth to the Southern planter. The God of nature, if we regard only the geographical situation of our country, and the productions of its soil, and consider man as the mere creature of sordid interest, seems to have ordained this mighty republic to be for ever one and indivisible. No part of the habitable globe is more intimately, more indissolubly connected. It is impossible that one part should long exist without the other. As to "conflicting interests," we know not where to find them.—Our interests are the same....our language the same. Springing from one common stock, we are bound together by every tie of endearment that can operate on a people. Who is the man that would sow discord among us?—*Con. Herald.*

NANTUCKET WHALERS.

A correspondent of Degrand's Weekly Report, at Boston, has furnished that paper with a list of Whaling vessels out of the small Island of Nantucket; which, considering the smallness of the place, is really surprising. There are 72 ships, of from two to three hundred and fifty tons each, besides many brigs and smaller vessels. This correspondent says: "When the small number of inhabitants it contains, and that the Island itself is but a speck upon the bordering waters of our Republic, and, moreover, that almost the whole of their shipping was captured or destroyed so recently as the last war, we are struck with admiration at the invincible hardihood and industry of this little active, enterprising, and friendly community, whose harpoons have penetrated with success every nook and corner of every ocean. At the same time, it will afford thee and every patriot a grateful spectacle of the increasing riches, prosperity and happiness of our great and growing Republic. Such enterprise, activity, perseverance and success, are the natural and inevitable results of the freedom and republican systems of government, which distinguish ours from every other country."

KENTUCKY.

Among the items of debt due to the State of Kentucky, as reported to the Legislature, is the following: "Due for tax on Independent Banks, 19,617 dollars." On this item, a brother editor remarks, that "it is a little singular that the Legislature, when they repealed the charters of these banks, did not remit the tax of 1820, which had then become due. The poor kanks not only had to be hanged, but pay forty shillings."



CAROLINIAN.

SALISBURY, (N. C.) TUESDAY, DEC. 26, 1820.

THE JAILS.

Among all the miseries to which Printers are subject, (and Heaven knows they are not a few,) there is not one, perhaps, which affects the head more, and makes greater requisitions on the patience, than the failure of the mails. This is even vexatious, where the mail arrives daily; when but twice or thrice a week, doubly so; but to have mails which arrive only once a week, fail, is indeed compelling the Printer to resort to desperate shifts. Our apology, therefore, to our readers, for not giving them this week a summary of the proceedings of the Legislature and of Congress, is, that we had none to give. The mails, by which we receive all our intelligence, failed.

Under the present arrangements, the new mail route established last spring from Fredericksburg, Va. to Powelton, Ga. entirely fails of accomplishing the objects intended, and is of very little, if any, public benefit. All our papers and letters from the north are still sent round by the way of Raleigh; and for their regular arrival here, we have to depend on the crazy vehicle that runs between that place and this, to stop which hardly any thing more is necessary than the bare appearance of a cloud above the horizon. If Mr. Meigs cannot, either by making the Post-Office at Fredericksburg a distributing one, or in some other way, have the present evils remedied, the northern mail may as well be discontinued, as it is only subjecting the government to a heavy expense, without producing any equivalent advantage to the public.

HARD TIMES.—The cry of hard times has been so long sounding in our ears, that we have worked ourselves into the belief that we are, in reality, a distressed people. But the fact is far otherwise. We are rather embarrassed, it is true; but then our condition is perfect happiness, when compared with that of the people of some other nations; when contrasted, for example, with the condition of the inhabitants of England. Were we, in addition to what we term our present distresses, to have TAXES (to use the words of the Edinburgh Review) "upon every article which enters into the mouth, or covers the back, or is placed under the foot—upon every thing which is pleasant to see, hear, feel, smell or taste—upon warmth, light, and locomotion—taxes on every thing on earth, and the waters under the earth—on every thing that comes from abroad, or is grown at home—taxes on the sauce which pamper's man's appetite, and the drug which restores him to health—on the poor man's salt, and the rich man's spice—on the brass nails of the coffin, and the ribands of the bride,"—and on a hundred et ceteras: were we subject to all this, well, indeed, might we cry out HARD TIMES. But such is not our condition: We have every thing in abundance, except money; and perhaps we have as much of that, when we take into view its quality, as would be beneficial to us to have.

In addition to what we have said above, we will now add another little extract, for our readers to "look upon," whenever they feel inclined to magnify their distresses, and to complain of the light troubles which they experience:

FROM THE PETERSBURG INTELLIGENCER.

"**Hard Times,** in reality!—The taxes imposed by the British government in 1819, for the support of the King, Queen, Ministers, Pensioners, Navy, Army, &c. amounted to 241,647,164 dollars. The article of salt, paid a tax of four dollars per bushel! Domestic liquor a tax of one dollar twenty cents per gallon; and foreign liquors three dollars seventy-five cents! Every thing, in short, for the comfort and sustenance of the people of that country, is assessed, and pays a duty in proportion to the articles enumerated. The windows of houses are not excepted.—Americans! what thing ye of hard times?"

BALTIMORE, DEC. 8.—On Wednesday last, the Electors of President and Vice-President of the United States convened at the State House agreeably to law, and, after making Judge Hall their Chairman, proceeded to give in their votes, which were unanimously for James Monroe as President, and Daniel D. Tompkins as Vice-President.

Register.

State Bank.—At the annual meeting of the Stockholders of the State Bank of North-Carolina, on Monday last, the old Directors were re-elected. A statement of the Affairs of the Bank was laid before the Stockholders, in which an estimate was made of all the desperate and doubtful debts of the Institution, and such a sum deducted from the profits as was deemed sufficient to cover any losses which might probably be thereby sustained, pre-

viously to the admission of the new Stockholders as sharers in the profits of the Bank; which statement, after being examined and compared by the committee with the Books of the Bank, was found to be correct and satisfactory.

In the evening of that day, the Directors met and proceeded to the election of the Directors of the several Branch Banks. The only alterations which were made were the following, viz. At Salisbury, James Martin, jr. and Jesse Hargrove, were appointed Directors, in the place of Lewis Beard and Jesse A. Pearson. At Fayetteville, Duncan McLeran was appointed in the place of John Dickson. At Wilmington, David Smith and Alexander Anderson, in the places of Gilbert Geer and Thomas C. Reston. At Tarborough, Samuel Westray, Peter Sugg and Robert A. Jones, in the places of Robert Joyner, Randolph Cotton and Thomas Barrow; and at Edenton, Joseph Blount, in the place of Thomas Wains. *Ibid.*

The Board of Public Improvement, on Saturday last, after a session of seventeen days, brought their business to a close. Their annual Report, which gives a sketch of the objects which have engaged their attention during the year, has been made to the Legislature, and, together with all the Reports made by Hamilton Fulton, Esq. the Engineer of the State, has been printed, in a pamphlet, and may be had at the Register Office.

During the sitting of the Board, Instructions were given to Mr. Fulton and Mr. Brazier, to visit the Roanoke, and lay out the residue of the Canal at the Great Falls, and determine the site of the Locks; to determine the site of the first Dam and Lock on the Tar River below Lewisburg, and draw a plan of a proper Lock for that purpose. Afterwards to visit Cape Fear, and determine the plan of improvement from Buckhorn to Fayetteville; then to go to the Yadkin River, and give such aid and instruction to the Yadkin Company as might be necessary. The Engineers are now performing this service.

The election of a new Board has been moved in the Legislature; but the motion has been met with one to repeal the Act setting apart a fund for Public Improvement, which has not yet been acted upon.

Believing the principal Engineer and his Assistant to be men every way qualified to perform the duties of their appointments, we are concerned to state that we are likely to lose their services (except the new Board shall make some fresh arrangement with these gentlemen,) the former having resigned, and the latter been notified that his contract will be considered at an end in February next. *Ibid.*

NEW DIFFICULTIES WITH FRANCE.

We can scarcely credit the report, that the state of our relations with France is of the complexion which the following extract has given them. A most extraordinary demand, if we are to believe the Washington letter writer, is in embryo, ready to be made upon our government at any time, as an off-set against any demands we may have, in the adjustment of our affairs with France.—*Washington City Gazette.*

FROM THE NEW-YORK AMERICAN.

Extract from Washington.—Though the government appears to be without information, there seems some reason to believe that the Florida question was referred by the king's ministers to the Cortes, a committee of which body has had the same under consideration. It is believed that the French government required of Mr. Galatin, authorized on our part to treat on the subject of navigation and commerce, to allow the admission of French vessels into Louisiana on the same footing as those of England, grounding the claim on the article of the Louisiana treaty, by which it is stipulated that the vessels of France shall be admitted into the ports of Louisiana on the footing of the most favored nation. Mr. Galatin answered, that he would not consent to such admission unless France would, by admitting our vessels into her ports on the footing of French vessels, give us the equivalent compensation by which England obtained this privilege. The answer is said to have been, that the cession of Louisiana was the compensation, and that in virtue of the stipulation on our part, the vessels of France were entitled to be received in Louisiana on the most favoured footing allowed, whether gratuitously or for a compensation, to the vessels of any other foreign power. Not only is this untenable claim made, but compensation for the suspension of the privilege is required, and the negotiation is transferred to Washington, where the plea of the want of powers could not exist.

It is possible that this unfounded demand, for such it doubtless must be considered, the construction of the terms granting the rights of the most favoured nations so often and so universally settled, aims at raising up a claim, that may, to a certain degree, operate as an off-set against the claims of compensation made on our part."*

SOUTH-CAROLINA COLLEGE.

COLUMBIA, DEC. 5.

At a meeting of the Trustees of the South-Carolina College, on Saturday evening last, Mr. STEPHEN ELLIOTT was unanimously elected President of that Institution; Dr. COOPER was also unanimously re-elected Professor of Chemistry; Mr. WALLACE was elected Professor of Mathematics, and Mr. CLOWNE, Tutor.

[*State Gazette.*]

SCHOOLS.

The school commissioners for Frederick county, in the state of Virginia, in conformity to the act for regulating the literary fund, report, that there are about fifty-seven schools in said county, and that there are, besides the pay scholars, 350 indigent children educated in such schools.

MAYOR OF SAVANNAH.

The Common Council of Savannah have unanimously voted their thanks to the Mayor of that city, for his manly, sympathetic, and generous conduct during the late malignant disease at that place.

MARRIED.

Near this town, on Thursday evening the 14th instant, Mr. Obadiah Hampton to Miss Sally Monroe, both of the county of Rowan.

[*Communicated.*]

DIED.

On the 18th instant, at his residence, a few miles from this town, quite suddenly, ADAM SHUTE, Esq. in the 70th year of his age. He was a respectable and esteemed citizen, a worthy magistrate, and an old inhabitant of Rowan county.

Fayetteville Prices Current.

[CORRECTED WEEKLY FROM THE FAYETTEVILLE GAZETTE.]

| MERCHANDISE. | Quantity rated. | From D. C. | To D. C. |
|-------------------------|--------------------|---------------|-------------|
| Bacon | lb. | 8 | 10 |
| Beef, mess | 10 | 12 | |
| fresh | 4 | 5 | |
| Beeswax | 25 | 30 | |
| Brandy, Cog. | gal. | 25 | 3 |
| Peach | 70 | | |
| Apple | 60 | 65 | |
| Butter | lb. | | 29 |
| Coffee | bush. | 30 | 32 |
| Corn | bush. | 45 | 50 |
| Cotton, Upland | 100 lb. | 14 25 | |
| Flour, superfine | bbl. | 3 62 | |
| fine | 3 25 | 3 50 | |
| Flax seed | bush. | 1 10 | 1 20 |
| Gin, Holland | gal. | 1 | 1 25 |
| Northern | | 60 | 70 |
| Hog's lard | lb. | 8 | 10 |
| Iron, Swedish | 100 lb. | 6 | 6 50 |
| English | 5 | 6 | |
| Lead | lb. | 10 | 12 |
| Molasses | gal. | 40 | 45 |
| Oats | bush. | 30 | 40 |
| Pork | 100 lb. | 4 | 5 |
| Potatoes, Irish | bush. | 75 | 1 |
| Rum, Jamaica, 4th proof | gal. | 1 25 | 1 35 |
| W. Island, 4th do. | | 90 | 1 |
| do. 3d do. | | 50 | 60 |
| New-England | | 100 lb. | 4 |
| Rice | bush. | 5 | 6 |
| Salt, Turks-Island | 100 lb. | 4 | 5 |
| Liverpool ground | bush. | 90 | |
| Steel, German | lb. | 15 | 1 |
| blistered | | | |
| Sugar, Muscovado | 100 lb. | 11 | 12 |
| Loaf | lb. | 25 | 27 |
| Tea, Young Hyson | 1 12 | 1 25 | |
| Hyson | * | 20 | 40 |
| Imperial | | 1 75 | 2 |
| Gunpowder | | 1 50 | 1 75 |
| Tobacco, leaf | 100 lb. | 4 | 5 |
| manufactured | lb. | 10 | 12 |
| Tallow | | 12 | 15 |
| Wheat | bush. | 60 | |
| Whiskey | gal. | 50 | 55 |

Education.

THE connexion formerly existing between the Trustees of Statesville Academy and the subscriber as Teacher having dissolved, Parents and Guardians are hereby informed, that the different branches heretofore taught in this academy, he will still continue to teach in a suitable house prepared for this purpose. The satisfaction which the discourse of his office has given during the term of five years, and the respectable standing of his students in the different higher seminaries which they have entered, afford a well-grounded hope that the usual liberal support and encouragement will be continued. Parents and Guardians may rest assured, that every necessary attention shall be paid to the deportment, the progress and accuracy of pupils.

The School will commence on the 1st of January next. To accommodate the people of South-Carolina, there will be but one vacation in the year, to commence on the 16th of November, 1821.

Boarding can be had, as usual, at the houses of Messrs. Work, Hart, and McKnight, &c.

JOHN MUSHAT, F. D. M.
Statesville, Nov. 24, 1820.—3trop26

New Goods.

THE subscriber is now opening, at his Store in Salisbury, a general and well selected assortment of

Dry Goods,

Hard-Ware, and

Medicines,

Just received direct from New-York and Philadelphia, and laid in at prices that will enable him to sell remarkably low. His customers, and the public, are respectfully invited to call and examine for themselves. All kinds of Country Produce received in exchange.

Dec. 12, 1820.—1a27 J. MURPHY.

Yadkin Navigation Company.

NOTICE is hereby given, that an order hath been made and signed by the President and Directors of the Yadkin Navigation Company, that a fifth instalment of ten dollars on each share is required to be paid by the subscribers, on or before the 15th day of January next.

FREDERICK RANDLE, Treasurer.

5th December, 1820.—5w29

Book Store in Lincolnton.

THE subscribers have lately received a large supply of BOOKS, and, in addition, will in a few days receive a large and valuable collection of Law, Theological, Classical, Historical, Medical and Miscellaneous Books, with a general assortment of the best and most approved School Books, Blank and Account Books, Writing and Wrapping Paper, Bonnet Boards, Ink and Ink Powder, of the best kind, Slates, Lead and Slate Pencils, Haywood's New Manual, Potter's Justice and Martin on the law of executors and administrators, scarce books in this end of the State; and several new agricultural works.

Academies, schools, public, private, and social libraries, supplied on the most reasonable terms.

Orders for any books will be thankfully received; and any books in the Philadelphia, New-York, or Charleston markets will be procured at short notice, and delivered here at the Philadelphia and New-York retail prices.

McBEE & REINHARDT,

At the Post-Office.

Lincolnton, N. C. Dec. 3, 1820.—3w27

Negroes for Sale.

ON Monday the 1st of January, 1821, at the house of Wm. Harbin, Esq. will be sold, on a credit of 12 months, twenty-two or three likely NEGROES, belonging to the estate of Wm. Martin, deceased.

ALFRED GAITHER, A. F. CALDWELL, Adm'r.

Iredell, Nov. 27, 1820.—4w26p

State of North-Carolina,

IREDELL COUNTY.....IN EQUITY.

Milly Gaither, vs.

John Martin, John Price, Milly Price, Sally Young, Charles C. Young, Lemire Young, Adaline Young, Dorinda Young, William M. Young, Thomas Young, and Adelade E. Young. Petition for the sale of land.

IT appearing to the satisfaction of the Court that the defendants in this case are the inhabitants of another state and government: Therefore, ordered, That publication be made for six weeks in the *Western Carolinian*, unless the aforesaid parties appear at the next Superior Court of Law and Equity to be held for the county of Iredell, on the fifth Monday after the fourth Monday in March next, and plead, answer, or demur to said petition, judgment will be taken pro confesso, and heard ex parte. 6w26 JOHN N. HART, C. M. C. E.

State of North-Carolina:

Mecklenburg County.....November Sessions, 1820.

JOHN IRWIN, Original Attachment, vs. ABNER MCLEOD, Levied on sundry articles.

IT appearing to the Court that the defendant is not a resident of this state....Ordered, therefore, that publication be made three months in the *Western Carolinian*, that the defendant appear at the next Court to be held for said county, at the court-house in Charlotte, on fourth Monday in February next, and

The Muse ! whate'er the Muse inspires,
My soul the tuneful strain admires....SCOTT.



THE NATIVITY.....BY S. WOODWORTH.

Strike the loud anthem to hail the blest morning,
Jesus the Saviour an infant appears;
Lo ! in the East, a new day-spring is dawning !
Hark ! the glad tidings which sound in our ears !
 "On this auspicious morn,
 To us a child is born,
Glory to God in the highest be given ;
 Hail our Redeemer's birth—
 Good will and Peace on earth—
Man shall again have conjunction with Heaven."

Hark ! 'twas the voice of a seraph that sounded—
Shepherds of Judea start with surprise ;
While, with a radiance of glory surrounded,
Troops of bright angels descend from the skies.
 Now loud the choral strain,
 Swells round the happy plain,
"Glory to God in the highest be given ;
 Hail our Redeemer's birth—
 Good will and Peace on earth—
Man shall again have conjunction with Heaven."

Hail to the Saviour, descending from Heaven,
To build him a kingdom which never shall cease ;
The child that is born, and the Son that is given,
Is God everlasting, the great Prince of Peace.
 Praise him with grateful lays,
 Pour forth the soul in praise ;
The government rests on His shoulders alone :
 In Him the Godhead dwells
 Which has subdued the hells ;
And God the Creator, in Jesus is known.

THE CALL OF WALLACE.

BY S. BAMPFORD.

O come from the valley, O come from the plain,
And arise to the hills of your fathers again,
For a chieftain has placed his banner on high,
And the scourge of his country hath dared to defy.
Our lands are laid waste, and our homes are destroyed,
While the ravaging Saxon is dwelling in pride ;
O gather, ye brave ones, in battle array,
And the storm of the carnage shall sweep him away.
What ! shall this Usurper be lord of our land
Nor the sons of its heroes appeal to the brand ?
And shall it be said that a Scot ever bore
The chains which his fathers had spurned before ?
Then come from the valley, and come from the plain,
And arise to the hills of your fathers again ;
We will sweep like the whirlwind, or burst like a flood,
And the sun of a tyrant shall set in his blood.
Lincoln Castle, July 16, 1820.

Literary Extracts, &c.

Variety's the very spice of life,
That gives it all its flavor.

A PRUDENT HINT TO YOUNG LADIES.

When I was a young man, says Philip Thicknesse, I often visited a distant relation, to whom I and my family had been much obliged. This gentleman had nine agreeable, nay, beautiful daughters, who had often entertained me with the slipslop conversation of a rich, but low, unbred woman, their neighbor, whose husband being appointed high sheriff, occasioned her to talk much to these ladies about the *grand sheriff dinner* she was to give. "I am determined, said she, to have no custards; for if I have custards, I must have cheese-cakes; and if I have cheese-cakes, I must have jellies; if jellies, fruits," &c.

As I usually spent my Christmas at the country-seat of this friend, with his lovely family, there sometimes arose a kind of merriment, called Christmas gambols, questions and commands, &c. Now these innocent sports led the gentlemen sometimes to salute the young ladies all around; a pleasure in which I alone, who perhaps loved them best, always declined partaking. This shyness in me seemed so unaccountable to them, that they one and all seized an occasion to rally me for possessing a *mauvais hont*, so contrary to the etiquette at that time of the year. I confessed the force of the charge, and fully acknowledged my guilt; adding, that the only excuse I could offer was, that if I had custards, I must have cheese-cakes; if cheese-cakes, jellies; if jellies, fruits; and if—in short, before I had half done with my *ifs*, they all ran away, and left me in the field of battle, and never rallied to make an attack on me again.

FROM THE N. Y. COMMERCIAL ADVERTISER.

"Will ladies hence encourage bids of merit,
And spurn at fops with a becoming spirit?"

How prevalent is the opinion among young men, that the fopperies of dress can give them respectability in the eyes of the world, or fa-

vor in the sight of the female sex. A more degrading idea of female discernment could not be entertained. To suppose that the exterior decorations of what may, or may not be a handsome person, are weighed by them against good breeding, evinced in a constant desire to please, or the solid acquisition of knowledge, is preposterous in the extreme. A lady of sense would scorn the man who should avow such sentiments; and even she, who is herself destitute of literary acquirements, holds him cheap who depends solely on extrinsic qualifications for respectability.

A coxcomb may amuse in company—may occasionally command a smile or a compliment from a lady, but never personal regard. A graceful dancer will excite admiration; a superior singer will gain applause; a humorous punster will create a laugh; but it is good sense only that can ensure esteem, or inspire affections with the amiable portion of the female sex.

It is remarked by Miss Edgeworth that "a woman may always judge of the estimation in which she is held, by the conversation that is addressed to her." When balls, fashions, dresses, &c. are the sole topics of conversation, a lady must naturally suppose either that a mean opinion is entertained of her understanding, or that the gentleman himself is destitute of the rich treasury of knowledge; unacquainted with the refined pleasure of a well stored mind; unable to enjoy the "feast of reason, and the flow of soul."

Though dress should not be esteemed our "summum bonum," yet it must not be altogether neglected. Let a man be neat—fashionable, if he pleases, in his appearance; it is a respect he owes to his friends and to himself, but let dress be a secondary consideration.—All the useless accomplishments of fashionable life cannot compensate for the want of good sense.—There are, indeed, few females in respectable society who cannot quickly discern and appreciate a vacant or well informed mind.

A display of learning in female society should also be avoided. The pedant is as lightly esteemed as the coxcomb. Conversation should in a great degree be suited to the company; but whether grave or gay, should always evince a reflecting mind, and be worthy of a rational man. Independent of the immediate pleasures we enjoy in the possession of knowledge, the advantages we derive from it are innumerable. It is this that commands the esteem of our acquaintances, an esteem lasting, because based upon solid acquirements, that when once attained are ours through life!

MY FRIEND'S FAMILY.

FROM THE WOODSTOCK OBSERVER.

Domestic scenes are the source of our most substantial enjoyments. Fatigued with business, or dispirited wth vexation and disappointment, we cast our thoughts to our family circles. If all *there* is harmony, peace and innocence, we are sure of a relief from all our troubles. "The world and all its vanities shut out," it forms a little paradise. Such a family I knew. Harmony and love united the parents; innocence, modesty and learning conspired to make the daughters interesting. Under these advantages they naturally attracted attention. Yet with all these temptations, it may appear wonderful they never caught the contagion of fashion, which is confined to weak minds. No vanity diminished their charms. Though not servile imitators of fashion, they were not superstitiously opposed to a due uniformity of existing customs. They were courteous and polite to all, with whom they fell in company, but never encouraged conversations respecting themselves, nor willingly received a fulsome compliment. They entertained company who were disposed to improvement, and could instruct them by their conversation. The flatterer, the fop and the loiterer, never found audience nor encouragement. The great ornament of all the other accomplishments of these young ladies was the influence of practical religion. The fading nature of beauty, and the uncertainty of life seemed always strongly impressed on their minds. This, far from communicating a gloom, infused a happy serenity; and while it was also a substantial ornament to beauty. No fearful terrors, no melancholy thoughts depressed them on the approach of danger and disappointment. It was an interesting scene when one of them was called upon to part with her friends forever:

"Time had but touched her form to finer grace,
Years had but shed their favors on her face,"

when she was called from the society of the living and her body committed to the silent tomb. With a mind elevated by nature, an understanding cultivated and enlarged by study, a heart tender and sympathetic; benevolent, amiable and modest, this young lady drew to herself the affection, the esteem or respect of all who had the pleasure of her acquaintance. Serious and discreet, her intimates were few; sincere and instructive, she

gained their love. Piously resigned, she was patient under all the trials, with which it pleased Providence to afflict her. I saw her in her last illness. Her effulgent eye was "sickled o'er with the pale cast of death," her lungs heaved with a violent hectic, and her emaciated frame was tottering on the brink of the grave; yet her soul was calm and serene, looking with composure on the dissolution of nature which the purity of her mind had divested of its terrors. Few of her hours had been spent in frivolous and trifling amusements; few of her days had passed without adding something to her store of useful knowledge. She had none of that pedantic learning which is disgusting in any one, and ridiculous in a female; but that practical philosophy which belongs to us all as active and rational beings, which teaches us to think, to act, and to die, liberalized her mind, and while it raised the dignity of her character, detracted nothing from those delicate accomplishments of her sex. There was a purity in her conversation, and dignity in her manners, that overawed vice and gained the involuntary admiration of every beholder. But she is gone. The clods of earth lie heavy on her bosom, and the unconscious storms beat upon her grave. We may pour our tears over the dust that was once moulded in so elegant a form, and animated by so pure a spirit, but her soul has returned to Him who gave it, leaving her friends in tears, and casting a bright and shining light on the path that leads to heaven.

HOGARTH'S LAST PAINTING.

A few months before this ingenious artist was seized with the malady which deprived society of one of its most distinguished ornaments, he proposed for his matchless pencil the work he has entitled a *tail piece*—the first idea of which is said to have been started in company, while the convivial glass was circulating round his own table—"My next undertaking," said Hogarth, "shall be the end of all things."

"If that be the case," replied one of his friends, "your business will be finished, for there will be an end to the painter,"—"there will so!" answered Hogarth, sighing heavily—"and therefore the sooner my work is done, the better." Accordingly, he began the next day, and continued his design with a diligence that seemed to indicate an apprehension that he should not live till he had completed it. This, however, he did in the most ingenious manner, by grouping every thing which could denote the *end of all things*. A broken bottle—an old broom worn to the stump—the butt end of an old musket—a cracked bell—a bow unstrung—a crown tumbled in pieces—towers in ruins—the *sign post* of a tavern, called the *World's End*, tumbling—the moon in her wane—the map of the globe burning—a gibbet falling, the body gone, and the chains which held it dropping down—Phœbus and horses dead in clouds—a vessel wrecked—Time with his hour-glass and scythe broken, and a tobacco pipe in his mouth, the last whiff of smoke going out—a play book opened, with *Excent Omnes* stamped in the corner—an empty purse—and a statue of bankruptcy taken out against nature. "So far, so good," cried Hogarth, "nothing remains but this," taking his pencil in a sort of prophetic fury, and dashing off the similitude of a painter's *pallet broken*, "FINIS!" exclaimed Hogarth, "the deed is done! all is over!"—It is remarkable and little known, that he died about a month after finishing this *TAIL PIECE*, having never again taken the pallet in his hand.

Religious.

FOR THE WESTERN CAROLINIAN.

He that is not for me, is against me.....JESUS CHRIST.
These words were spoken by Him who knows the secrets of every heart, and who will bring every work into judgment, whether it be good or bad. The passage does not leave one inch of neutral ground to the foot of any traveller. It decisively fixes every solitary individual as a friend or an enemy to the kingdom of our Lord and Saviour. The Church of God, which has been bought by the precious blood of his Son, is the most interesting community on earth. With its prosperity and happiness, God has been pleased to connect his own honor and glory. A society so dear to God, and so intimately connected with the highest interests of our fellow-men, cannot fail to command the best wishes, the most vigorous exertions, and fervent prayers of every genuine friend to the Saviour and his kingdom in the world. In this momentous period, when the captain of salvation is leading his armies forth to conquest and a crown; when all christendom seems to be awakening from the guilty slumbers of past ages; when rich and poor, male and female, who feel an interest in the spread of the Gospel, are up and doing something to advance the cause and glory of Immanuel's kingdom; are there any still idle in this favored land, who are not yet interested

in this best of works and labor of love? My brother or my sister, it is utterly vain for you to say that you are a friend of the Lord Jesus, if you are not attempting to promote his cause. Seeing he has said, "He that gathereth not with me, scattereth abroad." He has positively decided, if you are not endeavoring to build up, you are, by all that you do, daily attempting to pull down his kingdom. While you are thus employed, do not forget that he has said, it shall stand for ever, and that you will be found fighting against God, although you have never thought nor intended your conduct to bear this construction. With what religious society have you connected yourself? or are you living as an individual, or the head of a family, unconnected with any? Can you find no denomination of Christians in this land of freedom and choice, whom you esteem worthy of your association? Or are you afraid this plan might now and then cost you a dollar or two? Do not be afraid of this; for this best class of friends to society are about to learn how to feed upon the wind, or, like the grasshopper, to live upon the dew. In what bible, or missionary, or tract society, have you cast into the treasury of the Lord, to spread his gospel and his glory throughout the world?—What college or pious young man is receiving your friendly aid, that there may be a sufficient number of well qualified ministers of the gospel, to supply the wants of six hundred millions of our fellow mortals, who are yet in midnight darkness? Is it nothing to you, who are called a christian, that thousands are perishing for lack of knowledge, while you sleep and wake beside a Bible, near a temple of God, where you have opportunity of attending the faithful ministry of some honest servant of the Lord Jesus? What religious paper do you read, in this eventful period of the church, to acquire the necessary information relative to the state of the church? O, I have lately heard you say that you are not able to take one of these papers. It is, indeed, *hard times*. True: but not too hard to buy as much grog, and as many fine clothes, as have brought a public officer to the houses of many in this county in the past year. I have never yet heard of one man in this county being prosecuted for the debt of a religious or state paper. The stratagems of an ignorant and depraved heart are indeed astonishing. Do some who occupy even a high standing in the church, whisper to those around them, that our religious intelligence is fabricated stories, or Yankee tricks to make money!! O, "tell it not in Gath." Leave this horrid deed to the infidel, (if there be any in these days of light,) or to the old wry-faced professor, who have both ever been opposed to revivals of religion and the power of godliness. Religion has enemies sufficient in every part of our country, ready and willing to detect any sophistical narrative in its favor. Professing brethren, of every name, let me beg you, on a review of past life, to determine on which side of this important and all-interesting business you are engaged. Whether for or against Christ. The issue involves the future destinies of all living.—O, ye heralds of the Cross! what are you doing, and what the influence you have on your dear charges, for this best of causes? You, my brethren, who occupy the lower and more private walks of life, what are you doing for Christ? If you be poor, or in low circumstances, he asks you to do a little for him, who died to save your wretched souls. See that that little be done in the sincerity of your hearts. If you are rich and increased in goods, he calls upon you to do much in these days of wonders. Do not hoard up your gold and silver in your strong coffers, nor in the bank, for your children. If the Lord has need of it, he will call it from your coffers or your children, though secured by a thousand adamantine keys. Or should you order it as a pillow to your stiffened neck, he can as easily call it from under your head in the grave, as to command the fish, with a piece of silver in its mouth, to come to Peter's hook to furnish the tribute money.—What consolation can hoarded treasures afford a man, who must know that he is living and likely to die under all the massy load of his unpardonable iniquities? Dear brethren, the Lord is mustering his armies on every side: he is on his way to conquer the world; nor will he fail to accomplish his purpose.—We see the day of millennial glory breaking on our guilty world; soon shall it burst with all its splendor, and the glory of the Lord shall shine from the rising to the setting of the sun. Ere long Jesus shall indeed receive the heathen for his inheritance, and the uttermost parts of the earth for his possession.—O brethren, let us seek to participate in this greatest of earthly glories—promoting the kingdom of our exalted Redeemer. Let us see that we stand each in his own place, and fill up our day with usefulness in the path of duty; that we may be found faithful unto death, and finally receive a crown of life. AMEN.